

MITCHELL INTRODUCES HIS HAWAIIAN BILLS

A Large Number of Measures Embodying the Ideas Embraced in the Report of the Visiting Mitchell Commission to Hawaii.

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Senator Mitchell yesterday introduced bills for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations contained in the Report of his Committee made last session, the bills having reference to matters in Hawaii. The first Bill proposes to amend Sections 34, 40, 66, 69, 72, 75, 77, 82 and 86 of the Organic Act providing a government for the Territory of Hawaii, approved April 30, 1900.

The first amendment in section 34 is to make the eligible age of a Territorial Senator twenty-five years instead of thirty years as under existing law, and his residence in the Islands not less than one year instead of three years as under existing law.

The second amendment fixes the age limit for a member of the Territorial House of Representatives at twenty-one instead of twenty-five years as under existing law and his residence in the Islands not less than one year instead of three years as at present.

The next amendment, that of section 66, fixes the age limit for a Governor at thirty years instead of thirty-five years as under existing law, and provides that he shall be a citizen either of the Territory of Hawaii or of some state or other territory of the United States, instead of the eligibility being confined, as under existing law, to a citizen of the Islands.

The next amendment, that of section 69, provides that the Secretary may be eligible if a citizen either of the Territory of Hawaii or of some state or other territory of the United States, the present law confining the eligibility to a citizen of the Territory of Hawaii.

The next amendment, that of section 72 of the Organic Act, provides that the Territorial Treasurer shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give bond to the Territory of Hawaii in the sum of not less than two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) the same to be approved by the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Territory of Hawaii conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such Treasurer. Under existing law there is no provision whatever compelling the treasurer to give bonds.

The next amendment, that of section 75, provides that the Superintendent of Public Works, shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give bond to the Territory of Hawaii in the sum of not less than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) the same to be approved by the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Territory of Hawaii, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

The next amendment, that of section 77 of the Organic Act, provides that the Auditor and Deputy Auditor shall each, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond to the Territory of Hawaii in the sum of not less than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such officer. Under existing law there is no provision whatever for either the Superintendent of Public Works, the Auditor or the Deputy Auditor giving bonds.

The next amendment, that of section 82 of the Organic Act, provides that to be eligible to the position of Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, a man shall be a citizen either of the Territory of Hawaii or some state or other territory of the United States instead of a citizen of the Territory of Hawaii only as under existing law. The amendment further provides that in case of a vacancy in the office of Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court the same shall be filled by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, instead of by a selection from the bar by the remaining Justice or Justices of the Supreme Court, as under existing law. Section 9 of the Amendment provides that writs of error and appeals from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii shall be allowed and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States in the manner and under the same regulations, and in the same cases as in judgments and decrees of the Supreme Courts of the territories of the United States in all cases where the amount involved exceeds five thousand dollars, whether a Federal question be involved or not, and the Supreme Court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to review, revise, reverse, modify or affirm any final judgment or decree of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii in all cases taken to that Court by writ of error or appeal, and section 86 of the Organic Act is by this amendment modified in accordance with its provisions. Section 10 of the proposed amendments provides that the salary of the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii shall be eight thousand five hundred dollars (\$8,500) per annum instead of five thousand (\$5,000) as under existing law.

Mr. Mitchell also introduced a bill to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Honolulu and to appropriate one million dollars for such purchase. Also a bill to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Hilo, Island of Hawaii, and appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) for the same.

He also introduced a proposed amendment to Bill H. R. making appropriations for Rivers and Harbors, authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make a survey and estimate for the construction of a breakwater from the ocean along Blonde Reef to Coconut Island, for the protection of the harbor of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, T. H., and appropriating one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary for such purpose and authorizing the Secretary of War to report at the next session of Congress; also authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to improve the entrance to the harbor of Honolulu by cutting an artificial channel in the coral sand to the depth of thirty feet and four hundred feet in width, in accordance with the estimate of the Engineer of the territory, and appropriating for the purpose two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000).

Mr. Mitchell also introduced a proposed amendment to the Sunday Civil Appropriation Bill providing for the construction of a first class Light House upon the point of Makapuu, Island of Oahu, the same to carry a lens of the third order showing a fixed white light with red sectors, covering a safe distance from shore, appropriating

(Continued on Page 3.)

BEAUTIFUL HAWAIIANA HALL OPENED TO THE PUBLIC

Hawaiian Hall, the latest addition to the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History, was thrown open to the public yesterday afternoon. The doors were opened at 2 o'clock and at 4 o'clock Professor W. T. Brigham, Director, in a masterly framed address, dedicated the new hall to its noble purposes.

Invitation cards were issued by the Director and Trustees for the opening, which drew into the beautiful edifice a representative attendance, by actual count, of three hundred people. A great many failed to register in the visitor's book, hence the following list, even with the reporter's additions, is far from complete:

Judge Sanford B. Dole, J. O. Carter and Henry Holmes, Trustees of the Museum; Chief Justice W. F. Frear, Justice and Mrs. C. A. Galbreath, Justice Antonio Perry, Miss Julia Perry, President and Mrs. A. F. Griffiths, Oahu College; Brother Bertram, principal, and Christian Brothers of St. Louis College faculty; Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith and Mrs. John C. L. Fitch, Stanford University; Mrs. J. P. Roberts, Palo Alto, Cal.; Mrs. C. H. Oakwood, D. C. A. Oakwood, San Diego, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Southron, Miss Southron, Manchester, England; Miss Mearns, Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Talbot, Gibbon, Neb.; Mrs. J. J. McDonald, Laurie E. McDonald, San Francisco; Miss E. Lewis, China; Mrs. O. J. Bettis, Berkeley, Cal.; Mary H. Cramer, Maud Post, Denver, Colo.; Nelson G. Smith, Alameda, Cal.; Mrs. D. C. Lindsay, Olive B. Lindsay, Paia, Maui; Senator C. H. Dickey, Haiku, Maui; Lorrin A. Thurston, W. M. Giffard, James L. Gilvin, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hawes, Jr., Mrs. A. M. Brown, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, Miss Marie R. von Holt, Ida Efferts Cooke, Miss Louise B. Brickwood, Cate H. Phillips, T. Clive Davies, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Howard, Mary D. Hendricks, Walter C. Weedon, Rev. John Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ont, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Ewert, Alice Mearns, Edith H. Ewert, Mrs. R. A. Jordan, Mrs. Laws, Rev. and Mrs. J. Leaningham, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Henry Dodge, C. C. Talbot, Judge Lyle A. Dickey, Frank S. Dodge, Rev. and Mrs. O. P. Emerson, Miss Kimball, Helen L. Hillebrand, Carrie P. Green, Rhoda H. Green, J. L. Hopwood, Miss O. A. Arnold, Mrs. E. J. Walker, E. J. Walker, Judge P. L. Weaver, Albert F. Judd, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Watson, Margaret H. Mossman, Almes Mossman, F. J. Lowrey, Mrs. J. S. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. Blackman, Miss Holdsworth, Jennie Elmer, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Kenake, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Gulick, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Whitney, Prof. and Mrs. Edgar Wood, Mr. Law, Mrs. J. C. Axtell, Julia E. Snow, Mrs. Mary D. Cook, Miss Bernice P. Cook, Mrs. Isabella L. Creighton, Margaret Lishman, Mrs. Belle Farrar Meyer, Louis Meyer, Daniel Logan, Mrs. L. Ahlo, L. Ahlo, L. P. Tenney, Mrs. R. Jay Greene, J. S. Emerson, Rev. E. W. Thwing, Mrs. T. K. Thrum, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Krauss, Charlotte A. Tisdale, S. M. Jacobus, Agnes B. Alexander, Dr. Geo. W. Burgess, Flora Ellen Rittenhouse, Col. John H. Soper, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bowen, Mrs. Annie J. Burgess, Miss Eugenia Thomas, Mrs. Mary H. Damon, A. M. Merrill, R. Law, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Richards.

PROF. BRIGHAM'S ADDRESS.

The director said in substance: In welcoming you here this afternoon, it has seemed good to Judge Dole, the president of the Board of Trustees, that I should take the opportunity afforded by this the only dedication this museum has ever had, to explain so far as I may in a few minutes how the institution is arranged and what it stands for. And first it stands as a monument of the generosity of that public spirited citizen of Honolulu, Charles Reed Bishop, while designed as a memorial of his excellent and accomplished wife, Bernice Pauahi.

The original building was intended to contain and preserve simply the Hawaiian kahili, feather robes, pictures and various keepsakes belonging to his wife who was heir to the Kamehameha. With the exception of the feather work and kapa, the entire collection was contained in the room which now serves as a vestibule to the new Hawaiian Hall, this day opened to the public. Scientific arrangement was impossible; scientific study had to be conducted elsewhere than in the small building. But the generosity of Mr. Bishop and the wisdom of the Trustees removed one by one all obstacles until today we have this grand instrumentality for the study of the ethnology and natural history not only of these islands but of the whole Pacific.

SCIENTIFIC PURPOSE.

This museum is no longer merely an exhibition to amuse an idle hour but it is or should be when perfected a means of collecting, preserving and studying the history of life in the Pacific, a region where the original native life is fast disappearing as you see it is on this group. In a very few years it will be impossible to gather the necessary material for any such study; indeed if the portion of this collection which was gathered half a century ago had not then been saved we should have little valuable knowledge of the ways and work of the Hawaiian people, and the same is true of every other group in this great ocean. The amusement of the people or even their instruction is not the chief object of such a museum as this, but we have carefully collected all these things and clustered about them all the facts we can obtain and then correlate these facts with others collected by workers in the same field until at last we may wrest from the unknown the secrets which today puzzle the wisest scientists, such as whence and when

did the Polynesians come into the waters of the great ocean. Was the relation of land to water always the same as now? Were the Hawaiians the first inhabitants of this group? Who carved the huge images of Easter Island? And many other problems of no light importance.

THE PUBLIC INTERESTED.

It is waste of time to speculate on most of these questions until we have collected all the witnesses both living and dead that may be within our reach. That is why a museum like this is never completed, indeed is never finally arranged. If it ceases to grow it dies and its remains should be scattered to the four winds that is to enrich other living museums. That is why we are continually calling upon our Trustees for funds to purchase this and that, and to organize expeditions to collect objects and information. If in doing this our legitimate work we can also afford amusement and instruction to the public so much the better, but it should not be a one-sided arrangement as it has been in the past. No museum in the world is sufficiently endowed to permit all the work that its staff would like to do, or have done, and in return for the amusement or instruction afforded it seems right that the public should do more than criticize. Many of you have specimens that should be in this museum; they are of little use or value to you. Why not send them here where their intrinsic value is greatly increased by comparison with others of the same class? Many of you who have none of these things can easily aid the work of the museum by subscribing for its publications, which may not be of especial interest to you, but the subscription helps to make them better, and the smallness of the edition will in no distant time make a set of considerable money value. Then there are some of you who might build a monument to yourselves by furnishing funds for the two or three additional halls that are urgently needed to carry out the plan of building. At present the Papuan or Melanesian collections are exhibited in Polynesian hall, but they should have a hall for themselves. The natural history collections are crowded and need more room, and most important of all the workrooms and storerooms now in detached buildings, small and inconvenient, should be housed in one large wing where the printing and all investigations could be conducted with economy of time and labor. If the Trustees spend much of the income of the building there is less for exploration or purchase of material. Five dollars a year would secure all our publications as issued, \$40,000 would provide us with either of the two most needed wings.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

Now let me briefly tell you what we have done. We have separated the Hawaiian exhibit as the most important and placed the greater part of it in a hall where it is classified and arranged so that anyone can at once find what most interests him. The non-Hawaiian things are also placed by themselves, each group in separate alcoves. Then all these things that to the general visitor are simply curios become the objects of careful and patient study, they are photographed for publication in the printed results of such study and they are compared with similar objects in other museums or made by other peoples. For some eight years I did this work alone; now I have a staff of young men trained, hard-working, skilled and learned as you all may see by looking around at the results of their labor. The groups of Hawaiians presenting the work of former days; the model of the heiau and of Kilaua; the fruits that are so true to nature, and the fish that have never been better exhibited in any museum all prove my statement. Are they not worthy of your approbation and your help? In many countries common carriers take free all specimens coming to a large museum because they recognize the value in mere dollars and cents that such an institution is to a country, and the workers are freely carried over railroads and waterways. As we are so remote from other museums our publications become a very necessary means of communication, and today our exchanges go to most parts of the civilized world and this museum that has grown up in your midst for thirteen years almost unnoticed is today willingly accorded the first place in the class of local museums by all the museum authorities.

MUSEUM WANTS.

We are insatiable in our wants. We must have every coral, every plant, every bird, every fish, indeed every natural or manufactured thing that will help in the study of this Pacific region. We are few in numbers and you must help us, as some of the young men in the schools are now doing, and in return we will show you beauties of nature you never noticed before. In the gallery of Hawaiian hall will gradually grow an aviary where you can see at a glance the life history of our Hawaiian birds, and in that same way we hope to treat other classes of the children of nature.

The handbook will help in finding things wanted, but I should feel obliged to apologize for the absence of many needed labels did I not know that there are already labels enough to occupy your attention in many visits, at least until our printer can complete the work. But I will spare your ears and leave you to the more pleasing exercise of your eyes.

SEEING THE PLACE.

Before and after the address the visitors swarmed over the main floor of Hawaiian Hall and up into the two galleries above. The interior itself is at first sight the greatest sight, with its main floor of mottled mosaic, its costly koa wood finish and glass cabinets and cases framed with the same material, its lofty ceiling surmounting the galleries, its airy but substantial architecture,

GEN. MACARTHUR TALKS OF HAWAIIAN DEFENCES

Major-General MacArthur, U. S. A., Commander of the Department of California, accompanied by Mrs. MacArthur, arrived yesterday on the Korea, and registered at the Young Hotel. General MacArthur comes on a mission of importance, for in conjunction with the Army Board now here of which Col. Mackenzie is the chairman, his recommendations as to forts and fortifications required for the Islands, will accompany those of the Board.

In an interview accorded to an Advertiser man yesterday, General MacArthur stated that the defense of Pearl Harbor will be the first undertaking of the War Department. When the erection of the Naval Station begins it will be the duty of the Department to establish the necessary fortifications about it as a defensive measure.

General MacArthur stated that a fort would be built in the vicinity of Pearl Harbor, possibly on the upper lands, but as the General has not yet had an opportunity of going over the sites already proposed he was not prepared to say where it would be finally located.

"The defense of Pearl Harbor is the main feature for the Department to consider," said the General. "Whatever fortifications are necessary to protect the naval property at Pearl Harbor will be recommended by the Board. Then there will probably be a mobile force, so to speak, which would be entirely apart from Pearl Harbor. The fortification could defend themselves from the attacks of adversaries in front, but the back yard would have to be guarded, and this would be done by the mobile force which could be swung about at will."

"Honolulu, speaking from a strategic standpoint, is not necessarily a point which needs defensive fortifications. An adversary could reduce the city, but the mobile force could prevent a foothold from being obtained there. At all events with Pearl Harbor safely defended, the reduction of Honolulu, although this would entail a great loss to the community, would not tend to shake the defense of Pearl Harbor."

"Do you consider it necessary to defend any of the other Islands?" was asked.

"I do not think so," was the reply. "An adversary might capture the other islands, and yet it would not give him much of a foothold, as long as

the graceful staircases of metal grillwork and polished koa and its ornate bronze columns supporting the galleries.

"Is not this magnificent?" "This is a place to show to tourists!" Exclamations like these were heard on every side. Professor Brigham was the constant recipient of congratulations, in responding to which he always gave credit to "the boys"—referring to the corps of his skilled assistants—and said that without their hard work the showing of exhibits made would have been impossible. The faculty of the Museum is as follows:

William T. Brigham, Director.
William H. Dall, Honorary Curator of Mollusca.
William A. Bryan, Curator of Birds.
John E. G. Stokes, Curator of Pacific Ethnology.
L. G. Blackman, Assistant and Acting Librarian.
Dr. C. Montague Cooke, Jr., Assistant.
John W. Thompson, Artist and Modeler.
Alvin Seale, Collector.
John J. Greene, Printer.

SOME EXHIBITS.

Among the exhibits in Hawaiian Hall none attracted more attention yesterday than the figures of ancient Hawaiian life made from living models by Allen Hutchinson, the English sculptor, among his latest works in Honolulu. The kahuna, praying one to death, the poi-pundlers, the tapa cloth makers, etc., are all startlingly realistic. There is a grass hut in the middle of the main floor, with part of the thatching removed to show the construction. The models of Hawaiian fishes, with their wondrous coloring, are alone worth going far to see. Suspended high under the ceiling, clear of the galleries, is the model of a sperm whale 55.7 feet long, having one side open to show the skeleton structure which is real. Opposite, within the upper gallery, a great shark swims in the air. The collections of land and sea birds, stuffed, and Hawaiian fruits, modeled, are instructive as well as beautiful to contemplate. Within glass cabinets, upon the main floor near the entrance, are the regalia of royalty—the crown, scepter and sword of state of Kalakaua—and the thrones of state of the departed monarchy, also the uniforms of the last-named and last-to-reign king of Hawaii, including a general's and an admiral's martial trappings.

HALF NOT TOLD.

It is to be remembered that the Hawaiian Hall just opened, though perhaps better than half of the whole Museum in size, does not contain a moiety of the treasures of the institution. Professor Brigham has prepared a handbook for visitors to the Museum, which, though only claiming to give a general description of the objects displayed, contains more than a hundred double-column pages. This work is of intense interest from the mere reading of it, besides being well illustrated, but it is indispensable to the visitor who would grasp the significance of the institution—one that confers greatness on Honolulu as much as anything here established. Referring to illustrations of the first building and the extension at the present date, the author says:

"The material is gray basalt quarried in the neighborhood, and the interior woodwork is chiefly of koa, an Hawaiian wood remarkable alike for its utility and hardness and the variety and richness of its color. Special precaution has been directed to rendering the Museum fireproof, and heavy sliding doors of copper packed with asbestos separate the principal departments, while the school buildings in the neigh-

Pearl Harbor was retained. There are no harbors such as you have here, and a naval base must have a station such as is proposed for Pearl Harbor. A fleet taking one of the other islands would be practically 'bottled up.' The result in the end would show this to be a useless movement."

Col. Mackenzie interrupted to say that Hilo had practically the only harbor, but that the Hawaiians desired a million-dollar breakwater. That being the case, the officers said, when a breakwater was built, fortifications there would not be amiss.

Col. Mackenzie spoke of Oahu as being protected from any attacks on the windward side by reason of the range of mountains running the entire length of the island. There were only a few gaps in the chain and these were easily defended. He stated that the guarding of the various gaps during the periods of quarantine which have been maintained by Honolulu against other portions of the island, demonstrated how well this side of the island could be defended. The plains of Waialae offered the only opportunity for landing and making an advance upon the leeward side.

"Is it the purpose of the Board to recommend dotting the Honolulu coast line with fortifications?" was asked.

"That cannot be answered now. The recommendations when made public by the Department will show what action has been taken regarding this matter. 'Camp McKinley does not seem to be a good place for a camp. Yes, it will probably be abandoned, but of course not until the new fort has been established.'"

It is rumored that the Army Board will recommend that a four-company artillery post be established somewhere near Kaimuki, and that an infantry post back of Pearl Harbor be established with quarters for a complete infantry regiment.

General MacArthur, as commander of the Department of California, will inspect Camp McKinley, and will afterwards make a tour of Oahu, as well as the other islands, looking over the proposed strategic sites.

Gen'l MacArthur went through Honolulu in 1898 in command of the third expedition to Manila. He remained in the Philippines for three years. His record in the field in the Philippines was an excellent one, especially when he was in full command of the forces.

He is not a West Pointer, but went to the front in the Civil War, and rose to command from the ranks.

borhood have been moved to a suitable distance."

THE MUSEUM OPEN.

On and after Friday next the Museum will be open Fridays and Saturdays, from 10 to 4 o'clock winter and 10 to 5 summer. An official notice elsewhere gives further information for the guidance of intending visitors.

COMMANDER NIBLACK MARRIED

Lieut. Commander Albert P. Niblack, U. S. N., attached to the Honolulu Naval Station, was married at San Francisco yesterday to Miss Harrington. The event was one of the prominent society functions of San Francisco, as the bride is a member of the leading society circles there. Commander Niblack and bride will come to Honolulu after their honeymoon, the former to resume his duties at the station. Mrs. Niblack will be a charming addition to social circles of Honolulu. Commander Niblack entered the Naval Academy from Indiana September 22, 1876, and reached his present rank June 8, 1902. He was assigned to duty at the naval station during the present year.

Town Talk says: Commander Niblack, whose engagement with Mary Harrington has excited much interest in society, won his fiancée in a rather romantic way. He met her eight years ago in Washington, where she spent some months visiting relatives. They met at dinners and teas but in a most formal way. Several months ago he was ordered to this coast, and among the people who entertained him was Mrs. Horace Blanchard Chase. She is famous for her delightful house-parties at Stag's Leap, and she invited the naval officer to one of them. When her guests arrived she found that two girls had been unable to make the trip. All the others were married and Mrs. Chase was in despair. In thinking of available girls among her acquaintances, she picked out Mary Harrington as the most desirable. She remembered that Miss Harrington had met Commander Niblack in Washington, and so he called her up on the phone. "You must come. I have no girls and Niblack is here," was her message. Miss Harrington demurred. She had other engagements and "Niblack" didn't particularly interest her. However, after a little pressing she consented. She arrived Friday, and Sunday night her engagement was announced to Mrs. Chase's guests. The Commander is a man of action. He is regarded as one of the best catches in the navy on account of his fine social position. By the way, Louise Harrington is also engaged to a naval man. It was at a hop at Mare Island that young Leahy first met her. He sought an introduction and in three weeks they were engaged.

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Helping his wife: "Wife—I have been thinking I ought to give you a birthday present. Howard—'Oh, very well. Just write down what it shall be, and I'll buy it on my way utown.'—Town Topics.